to the skin, which blis

ticular Relation of the Am ie Burman Empire, in a series of Lam. ased to Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P. In Ann H. Judson." ity to the act of the Congr

the copies of maps charts, and basis is proprietors of such copies, during the tioned;" and also to the Act, entitled." 41 hary to an Act entitled, An Act he he have learning, by securing the copies of man, a to the authors and proprietors of such ony whereof, I have here

DM. I. LEE. Clerk of the District Confor the District of Columbit.

ist General Convent Reneral Convention of the Ba nation in the United States for Fa and other Important Objects to

Redeemer's Kingdom, will come triennial session, in the meeting in st Baptist Church in Washington es lay, the 30th of April next. 8-tf. Situation Wanied.

NG gentleman of liberal ch has had several years' exp ness of instruction, would be the charge of an Academy of s a Tutor in some respectable passed the last two years as pl demy in New-England, and y testimonials of his qu s as an instructor of you . Mechan, at the Colum street.

CHARD S. COXE orney & Counsellor at Las,

moved into the District of Ch opened his OFMCE in Gen e happy to attend to the bus may intrust it to him; while the kind, or in relation to claim m, in Washington, Alexander

Gill's Commentarie V. WOODWARD has exten me for se ling the above 35 Sheep, and \$40 in Call had orders must be pass paid. lphia, Feb. 1.

PRINTING, F EVERY DESCRIPTION XEATLY EXECUTED THE COLUMBIAN OFFIC

RELIGION SCIENCE Lolumbian Star.

> .. The Warrior's name. Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind, Than his who fashions and improves mankind ... COLUMBIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1823.

No. 17.

The Columbian Star,

A COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON-TENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-TION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Published every Saturday, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, NORTH E STREET,

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Profits of the work sacred to the cause of Gospel; and any society for Missionary or ation purposes, or other evangelical obcts that shall regularly contribute to the nis of the General Convention, or of the hian College, shall be entitled to the

Communications.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR. d, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. DAVID.

Where God bestows his blessing, and

ins "keep the unity of the spirit, in bond of peace," how delightful the ne! All that is salutary and beautiful is ied together. The kind and tender aftions, then have an indescribable power charm the soul. Then do Christians some antepasts of that communion fellowship, of which they will be made partakers, when they shall sing the song es and the Lamb among the redeemin heaven. On earth the joyous harmoins, which will be consummated in glo-Then the hearts of Christians are glad- to which they are applied. by the fruition of that blessed onewhich is peculiar to God's people, and ut which, their peace and joy in beng are likely to be no more than nomi-Then they love the same objects; hink and act alike; and unite, withdashing, and without halting or waverin promoting peace on earth and goodto men. They pursue the heavenly das fellow-travellers, bound to the same talcity, whose grand aim it is, in all novements, to give glory to God in the st. Surely, none, who ever experited the pleasure and satisfaction, to be ed from fellowship and unity among ren, can rest contented, without a conal participation of such joys. Were the spirit of unity properly culti-id, and habitually fostered, we should

viness the heart-rending divisions, ich so often occur; every avenue would supped, which might lie open to animosi-said contentions; nor would our ears be often pained with the news of listlessness declension in religion. When brethren the bonds of attachment to relax, give a sorry evidence of their vital union ist, the great head of the church; for welleth the love of God in them?this shall all men know that ye are my says our Saviour, "if ye have one to another." By neglecting to sentiments of cordiality and esteem, ans bereave themselves of many spicomforts, the deprivation of which dency to darken the soul, and must sarly be very prejudicial to the inteof true piety. Such an example is Caio make the men of the world regish as an empty name, and to in-What do these Christians more than Christians "are the light of the A city that is set on a hill can-To urge the necessity and maintaining unity among breperhaps unnecessary, since all convinced, without the aid of reaof their duty in this respect, and of case advantages likely to accrue wattention to this duty. Every one dnit, that it is incumbent upon preserve unity of heart and action brethren, in every manner posthether by exercising forbearance, gelief, administering reproof with all sea, encouraging one another in every word and work, or confirming and bring one another in the truth. When me sight of such an object, they regardless of one of the most ursitions, and one of the most valuaharning privileges of the gospel.

EUMENES. MATTER COLUMBIAN STAR. wethe Society for Missionary In in the Columbian College.] PROMOTING THE GENERAL IN

TERESTS OF MISSIONS. Brethren: Associated as we are ary inquiries, the means best to promote the triumphs of the worthy of our serious consideraog the present operations of the Public, no one affords a more dicia for promoting the inte-

I have read with peculiar pleasure the strength, and thus obtain some one to break scattered details, and combining them into when no created arm could succour, and constitution and address of the Baptist Conto them the bread of life. Where this a well digested history. We doubt not that whose loving kindness has been richly the approbation, and engage the zeal of their missionaries. every friend of man.

The support and encouragement of domestic missions appear to be the leading features of their compact. They have that of sending their missionaries to travel through a vast extent of country in a few weeks, in which, only passing and repass-ing, they can do but little more than discover the wants of the people, without being able to relieve them. Their missions will artake more of a local and permanent character. Following the example of primitive Christians, they propose to occupy he same stations for months, and even years together, if the blessing of God attend this method must be manifest to every observer. South-Carolina and Georgia are following the example of New-York; and formed in every state and territory in our country, and the united energies of all these be combined in the General Convention.

A review of the steady march of that cause which must ultimately prevail, inpires the most heart-cheering anticipations the future; yet it must not be forgotten that much still remains to be done, and that years will probably pass away before so rand a system can be perfected, and the churches be brought into a general co-operation. In the mean time, were the General Convention to increase their domestic missions, and vary their operations in conformity to the present aspect of the country, much good would probably result.

It must be evident to every reflecting mind, that no system can be of permanent and universal application. Means used for the promotion of any general design, can be successful, only when varied with the changing circumstances of the community

An extensive domestic missionary system, it is thought, would be peculiarly calculated to promote the general interest of the cause. The spirit of missions is one, and it has been often, and with much propriety urged that the promotion of foreign missions is the direct means of promoting domestic. If this be true, domestic missionary labours must have a much more direct and powerful influence on foreign missions. They not only diffuse the missionary spirit through those churches which are constituted or built up by these exertions, but actually furnish them with the means of doing more for foreign missions. No soil without culture will yield its strength to the reaper. Some spontaneous fruits may indeed be gleaned. but no husbandman goes with his sickle to the field, till he has first been there with

his seed. The circumstances under which the General Convention came into existence, were such as compelled them to reverse the order of nature. They reaped where they had not sown. That providence of God, the most propitious that ever blessed the American Baptists, which threw upon their patronage two missionaries in a foreign land, rendered this course unavoidable. The spontaneous fruits of the field were gratefully poured into the treasury of the Lord.

In gathering, tresh seed was scattered. The Christian's heart was melted by the tale of suffering humanity, and he began to re-flect on the command of his Lord-" Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature"-his treasures were opened. The widow and the orphan consecrated, also, with many prayers and tears, their mite to the sacred cause. In this manner the present exigencies of the Board have been answered, and the cause has gradually

advanced.

But, from a view of the present condition of the American Baptists, I am persuaded that something more must be done. Our churches are scattered over a wide extent of country, and many of them are almost entirely destitute of the means of grace; numbers of them possess sufficient wealth to enable them to support the gospel among themselves, and to do something for missions; others might do this in part; but for the want of some regular system, these Christian societies do nothing. The cause droops—discipline is neglected—the members are scattered, and for the want of faithful leaders, are often seduced from the

simplicity of the gospel. The method proposed is, that a suitable number of able and devoted missionaries be employed to labour in the sections of country most destitute; that they regulate their mode of operation according to the circum. stances of their several stations. In some instances confining their labours to the same spot; in others, making their appointments, so as to fulfil them in a regular routine, or circuit, and in all instances continuing their exertions as long as they may

be crowned with the blessing of Heaven. Let it be their business to warn sinners, to comfort saints, to organize, or build up churches, to help them out of any difficulties into which they may have fallen, to instruct them both in doctrine and discipline,

vention of the state of New-York. The cannot be done, for the want of contiguity, the book will have a wide circulation, and general objects of that body, which are or a suitable candidate for the pastoral of we hope that it will be instrumental in kindclearly defineated in their address, and urged upon the consideration of the churches may be able, to the funds of some Convendistinguishes its author. We copy the pretrials greater than we have been enabled to by the most powerful motives, ought to meet tion, with the assurance of being visited by face, and the first letter, as a specimen of bear, and a way for escape from imminent

Such missions would at the outset do much for their own support, and in process of time, churches thus built up, would be able, through the blessing of God, not only dopted a system somewhat different from to support the gospel among themselves, but to assist in sending it to others. Of this New-York affords a practical proof. Some of her missions, established where but a few months ago there was no church within many miles, already furnish a large proportion of their own support; and it is but a few years since the section of country which now forms the very heart of that active Conven-tion, was itself a field of missionary labours.

Were a general system of this kind carried into effect, churches, which now maintheir labours. The superior advantages of tain little else than a name, might revivenew ones be raised up—the wilderness might blossom, and the desolate place become a fruitful field. It would gladden the heart I confidently hope that the time is not far of the Christian, and carry the gospel to distant, when similar combinations shall be thousands sunk in the depths of ignorance and degradation, and "the blessing of many ready to perish" would come upon their benefactors.

Perhaps these labours may with propriety be extended to sections of country not wholly destitute. The exigences of the Board will undoubtedly require, that their agents continue to itinerate in them for the purpose of recruiting its funds. I need not adduce arguments to prove, that it is impossible for those agents, who travel for the express purpose of collecting funds, to do much in promoting revivals or building up churches. Their influence, in this respect, will ever be found as partial, as it is indirect. Their visits are not unticipated as seasons of refreshing to the fainting Christian, or of conviction to the hardened sinner.

Were suitable persons employed to itinerate in such places, for the purpose, not of making collections, but of comforting and animating the churches, organizing or re-viving missionary societies, of disseminating correct senting i, counteracum nicious efforts of the enemies of the cross, and of assisting churches which may be in difficulty, forming new ones, administering and preaching every where the gospel in demonstration of the Spirit and with power, we, perhaps, might witness a scene over which the angels in Heaven would rejoice—the church rising in her majesty— Lion coming up from the wilderness leaning upon the bosom of her Beloved, decked in beauty, terrible as an army with bannersthe joy and the praise of the whole earth.-The incense of her prayers would then call down the blessings of Heaven, and the pure offering of her hands would gladden the distant isles with the news of salvation.

The extent and efficiency of missionar exertions can only be commensurate with the strength of the body who make them. No stream can rise above its source.—Let then the hopes of the General Convention be placed in the rising importance of the denomination. Let domestic missionaries visit every corner of our land-seize and improve every opening, and wielding the sword of the Spirit, andtrusting in the arm of Omnipotence, let them carry war into the midst of the dark regions of the prince who rules but to destroy-and let the banner of the cross wave triumphant on the ruins of his demolished empire. Where churches exist, let them be strengthened, and where the sheep scattered in the wilderness pant for the word of life, as the hart for the water brooks; let them be

Such a course would tend much to promote the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom-to produce unity of sentiment, feeling and effort. And we might expect to see the denomination growing in strength and zeal, advancing in piety, and rising to a consideration and importance that shall do honour

to Him who purifies and adorns her. Remembering that the "success of every great and good design" depends on the blessing of God, and that "the wisdom of man is foolishness with him;" let us, brethren, with humble submission, pray for a state of things so auspicious, and implore the guidance of his Spirit, and his blessing to attend our future labours.

Burman Mission.

Aparticular Relation of the American Bahtsit Mission to the Burman Empire, in a series of letters, addressed to Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P. London, by Ann H. Judson." Washington City: Printed and published by John S. Meehan, at the Missian Press, north E street, pp. 315.

This book, which has just issued from ne press, presents, in a neat duodecime olume, a full detail of the interesting histo ry of the Burman Mission. A large portion the work consists of extracts from the official and private letters of the missionaries woven together into a continuous narrative by remarks from the pen of Mrs. Judson. These extracts will have the freshness novelty to most readers; and aside from and assist them in forming regular systems those parts which are original, Mrs. J. inc. for the support of the gospel. Two or more performed an acceptable service to the churches might be induced to unite their Christian public, by collecting together these

the work:

PREFACE.

A connected account of the origin, proress, and success, of the American Bapist Mission to the Burman Empire, was inhabitants, may not be uninteresting. first suggested by friends in Bengal, who were desirous of a better acquaintance with particular circumstances, than could be obained from any publication extant.

On embarking for Europe, I indulged the hope of being able to commence a work of this kind, during the passage; but my ill state of health, together with the scant materials then in possession, induced me to defer it until a more favourable period.

legree of interest existed, relative to the Burman Mission; excited, principally, by a few articles of intelligence which had found their way from these shores across the At- lation estimated at about nineteen millions. lantic, and continually prompted the inquiry, "How shall we obtain all the informa-tion which has been transmitted to your American Board?" Frequently was the redocuments, in such a form as to give a history of events, from the commencement of the mission to the present time.

From no one was this request more for cibly and constantly made, than from that great and excellent man, to whom these arrival in England, until my departure and four public ministers of state, (Woorfor my native shores, manifested the affecexertions increase my comfort, improve empire, (Tlowtdau) in the name of which my health, and enhance my usefulness.— all imperial edicts are issued. He entered, warmly, into our missionary views, and endeavoured to cherish the flame, already kindled, in his circle; and his last request, received at the very mo-

Since my arrival in this country, my pected and ardently desired. This circumstance has been an additional inducement, to devote every moment of leisure, and respite from pain, to the compilation of this involves in itself the principles of misery work-and it is to me no small source of consolation, that, while endeavouring to obtain my health, in my secluded and retired is only destruction and re-production. It situation, I have been able to prepare and therefore becomes a wise man to raise his present to my Christian friends, a concise desires above all things that exist, and view of the faithfulness and mercy of God as exhibited in the formation of a little church, in one of the largest heathen em- follow meritorious and sinful acts, agreeable pires in the world.

While I consider the following letters as cannot refrain from bespeaking the candour of my friends in perusing them.

Much additional interesting matter would have been communicated; more attention to style and elegance of expression would have been given; and more particularity in selection and arrangement would have appeared, had my health allowed. This must be my apology for omissions and er-morality is pure, though it is destitute of rors of every kind. But, poor as is the garb hower to produce purity of life in those who in which these letters are dressed, a full conviction that the providential circumstances therein detailed, will have a tendency to excite grateful emotions in the hearts of many of God's dear children, induces me to make an immediate and joyful offer of this little work.

I gladly embrace the present opportuni ty to express my thanks, and sense of obligation, for the continued and innumerable proofs of Christian affection, which have been manifested by the Board of Managers of the General Convention, female societies, and many individuals, in their endeavours to add to my comfort, and aid me in my designs, since my arrival in this country.

That the blessings of thousands, ready to perish, may descend upon all interested in the missionary cause, and that every individual who shall peruse these letters may raise his heart to God, in prayer for the conversion of the heathen, is the sincere and A. H. J. constant desire, of

Washington City, March, 1822.

LETTER 1.

Ship Amity, August, 1822.

MY DEAR SIR, After such continued proofs of your affectionate regard, and kind concern in my welfare, it would, indeed, be the height of ingratitude, should I longer delay to comply with the request, so often made; to write you a particular and connected account of the origin, progress, and success of the American Baptist Mission to the Burman

My present state of convalescence, together with freedom from interruptions daring my passage to America, I am happy to say, allows the grantication of my feelings in complying with your wishes; and, though an employment of this nature will have endency to refresh my mind with scene of trial, the very recital of which is appalling o human nature, it will, at the same time weall to my recollection the tender mercie our heavenly Father, whose unseen hanhas supported, sustained, and delivered I t refere

experienced in the very storms of adversity. To the honour of Divine grace would I redanger and peril has always been provided.

Previous to a personal relation, a slight sketch of the Burman empire, its geographical situation, government, and some of the principal traits in the character of its

This empire comprises the former kingdoms of Arracan, Ava, and Pegue, whose sovereigns have been displaced by the celebrated Alompra, the founder of the present dynasty, or by his successors. This, and some adj cent countries, have sometimes been termed Indo-Chinese nations, as situated between India proper and the empire of China. The empire of Burmah, in its present state, is about 1200 miles in length, In England and Scotland, I found a high and 8 or 900 in the broadest part. It extends from the 9th to the 28th degree North latitude, and from the 91st to the 108th East longitude; and contains a popu-The northern part of the country is barren and mountainous; but the plains and valleys, situated more southerly, are very fertile-The climate is considered salubrious, and quest reiterated, to make a compilation of the natives are remarkably healthy and vigorous. The government is strictly mo-narchical. The emperor is an absolute sovereign, and is regarded as the sole lord and proprietor of life and property in his do-minions; and, without the concurrence of any, his word is irresistible law. Four priletters are addressed; who, from my first vate ministers of state, (called Atwenwoon) gyee) are the organs of administration. The tionate concern of a father, and spared no latter compose the supreme court of the all imperial edicts are issued.

The Burman empire is divided into districts, each of which is governed by a vice-roy, (Myoowoon) and a court (Yongdau.) The district courts are composed of a prement of embarcation at Liverpool, had sident, (Yawoon)—chief magistrate, (Sitno inconsiderable influence in prevailing on me to commence the present compilation. (Narkandau)—and secretaries, Saragyee).

The members of the district courts, and my imparting to my beloved friends, that roys, have also the privilege of holding prioral information which I had so fondly ex- vate courts, and of deciding petty causest subject to appeal to higher authority.

The Burmans are boodhists, or a nation of atheists. They believe that existence and destruction. Consequently, there is no eternal God. The whole universe, say they, aspire to Nigban, the state where there is no existence. Rewards and punishments to the nature of things. Gaudama, their last Boodh, or deity, in consequence of mesubstitute for verbal communications, I ritorious acts, arrived at that state of perfection, which made him deserving of annihilation, the supreme good. His instructions are still in force, and will continue till the appearance of the next deity, who is supposed now to exist somewhere in embryo, and who, when he appears, as the most perfect of all beings, will introduce a new dispensation. The boodhist system of

The Burmans are a lively, industrious, and energetic race of people, and farther advanced in civilization than most of the Eastern nations. They are frank and candid, and destitute of that pusillanimity which characterizes the Hindoos; and of that revengeful malignity which is a leading trait in the Malay character. Some of their men are powerful logicians, and take delight in investigating new subjects. Their books are numerous; some of them written in the most flowing, beautiful style: and much ingenuity is manifested in the construction of their stories.

All the boys in the empire are taught by the priests, who are dependent for their support on the contributions of the people; but no attention is given to female education, excepting in a few instances in the higher classes of society. From the above observations, my dear

Sir, you may form some idea of the Burmans; but, of the sanguinary nature of their government, prudential reasons wrge my si-

Still hoping for an interest in your prayers, I remain, my dear sir, Yery affectionately and respectfully,

A. H. J.

Missionary.

FOREIGN.

FROM THE LORDON MAPTIST MAGISINE, FOR 25% RUARK.

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION IN INDIA.

DIGAR

The following brief extract of a letter om Mr. Rowe, dated Jan. 3, 1822, would ead us to include the hope, that we man, at no very distant period, see the complete molition of the dreadful practice to which

to burn. To show her fortitude, she held which she distributed her property amongst her relatives, and only waited the permission of the magistrate to execute her design; but that, being refused, she had of course to give it up. She had two small children, who sat bewailing her expected fate; but on hearing the prohibition, they expressed much joy, and returned home well satisfied. On the way home the woman affected to be dying of mortification and grief on account of her disappointment; but she is ecome as cheerful and happy as ever

COLOMBO (CEYLON.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Chater to Mr. Dyer, dated Colombo, Feb. 6, 1822.

Often, very often I feel pained and grieved at heart on viewing and reflecting on the circumstances of this island, and this populous town in particular. Two long streets that lie between the Grand Pass and my other two places of worship are inhabited almost exclusively by Mahometans. They are, in fact, so much theirs that they take their names from them; being called Great and Little Moorstreet. Nothing yet has been done, nor any thing worth mentioning been attempted, towards rescuing these poor people from their wretched delusions. It is impossible they should be riveted to them more firmly than they are. The Christian religion they view with contempt, and will hear nothing on the subject. One man, (an inhabitant of Jaffna,) and so far as my knowledge goes, one only, has yet been even proselyted to Christianity in all Cevlon: and he was held in detestation by all the rest, young and old.

And as to the generality of the people called Christians in Ceylon, it is too well known into what a deplorable state they are sunk. It is true, great numbers attend the Roman Catholic church; but when we consider for a moment what it is they learn there, (if indeed they learn any thing at all,) who can rejoice in this? And, with a very few exceptions, nothing like serious religion is to be seen among the people of the reformed church. It is but a few times in the year that they attend public worship. The former part of the Sabbath is occupied in bathing or some such way. And it is very common to see them cleaning or repairing their houses on that day; and feasting, dancing, and card playing, are the evening employments of many. I am not now giving you information on hearsay, but making known to you things to which I am eye and ear witness, as I pass the doors of these people every Sabbath-day. Dancing is less fommon than when I first came here; but it is not long since I saw large parties in two houses on the same Sabbath evening; and that in two of the most public streets in Colombo. These are our Colombo Christians What then can we expect the poor Singhalese to be, who have been brought up with such examples before their eyes? Certainby just such as they are: a poor, ignorant, careless, stupid race of people.

The Baptist missionsries write from Ben ecolen, that religious tracts are in great demand in Sumatra, and propose an enlargement of the printing establishment. The native schools are prosperous.

Dr. Dewar, late Minister of the College Church, Aberdeen, and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, has recently become the pastor of the church in Glasgow, vacated by the resignation of Dr. Chalmers. Dr. Dewar has been well known to many, by his valuable "observations on the character, &c. of the Irish," and as the author of a volume of evangelical Sermons, 8vo. 452 pages.

CALMUC TARTARS (RUSSIA.)

In the year 1765, a colony was established on the banks of the Volga, by the Moravians. Several families from Germany emigrated thither, and the place now called Sarepta, is the most considerable of the brethren's settlements. They laboured for a long period among the Calmucs, without success. But at length, their pious efforts were blessed, and many of the Calmucs were brought to the knowledge of the truth. " So gently, yet so safely, hath the good Shepherd led these lost sheep, after having found them in the wilderness, that their lives being endangered, from the wolves among their countrymen, on account of their Christian pr. fession, they were moved to take a step perhaps unexampled among their tribes, who are rovers from their birth, to seph's. leave the horde and settle upon a little island in the Wolga, near Sarepta, where, under the eye of their teachers and the protection of the Emperor Alexander, they hoped to live quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty. This migration has been effected, and the desolate miand is now inhabited by a class of people hitherto anknown in the history of man. Tartars become Christians, and settled upon one spot for the purpose of agriculture and commerce!"

BAPTIST MISSION AT JAMAICA (W, INDIES.)

word of God with gladness, and in the sim-Coultart writes:

me heart work too strong for him: it give prepared to testify his zeal for the Jewish sleep—it go dis way, it go dat way—it no mitted to see the book; he was determined go to Jesus Christ at all, Massa. O Massa, to read it alone, as a sworn enemy of Jesus, ly overwhelmed, as not to be able to say

on her shiful knee, and tell God she no wish lagainst Jesus, he had discovered against de- public lecture

Cur servants report, that a neighbouring to keep on sin; but she no worthy to come, serving of hatred, but on the contrary much | FROM THE CHARL STON SOUTHERN INTELLI-

to burn. To show her fortitude, she neid her finger in the flame of a lamp, after miles, for the same purpose. He said upon his mind, and the glorious prospect of life eternal, which had opened before him, so good as town negro, but mush praying did not suffer him to rest either day or night; people dere. Em tell me many tings, but and he resolved to read the New Testament me no hear good-em tell me pray-me try a second time, fully determined to be more -me no like it-say it no do yet, me young careful in ascertaining that Jesus and his man. Me feel some trouble: me come to Apostles had justly deserved the hatred of town: den me hear de word preach: an, O all Jews, in all ages. Again, however, he Massa, him bite me mush. Me fever, me was unable to discover any thing that was sick-headach; but me never have noting absurd, or which bore the stamp of falsehood, no trouble like dat, Massa. Den me come but much wisdom, inexpressible comfort again, den me cat it, an it sweet it mush— for an afflicted mind, and a hope of im-de word sweet mush." Had he known the mortality which seemed to rescue him from anguage, he would probably have said, that dreadful anxiety with which the "My heart presumes I cannot lose the re- thoughts of futurity had often filled him. lish all my days."

The following anecdote shows how high-

who love Jesus Christ!

Of their eagerness to obtain baptism, Mr. Coultart savs-

I often feel it painful indeed to refuse them mmediate admission; but we wish to obtain the consent of their owners, and to have as extensive a knowledge of their characters as possible, before we receive them. Some of them weep when they are told to stop a little longer, and say, "Massa, suppose dead take me, how me die, when me can be of use to you, only apply to me and I know dis my duty, an me no do it?" I can will be your friend to the utmost of my only say, I wish to know that it is their duty, nd then I shall not object.

He adds the following story:-A female negro called on me, from a disance of fifty or sixty miles. Here she is dressed in a clean little jacket, as they are called in Scotland, and such as servant girls wear there, without stockings or shoes, though in the last stage of pregnancy. She has come to hear some word about Jesus, she says; for she has to en no servant of God for eight long years. She looked a the chapel that was building-she looked at me-and then wept, till she had no more power to weep. When she recovered, she told me that she and her husband and small family were sold eight years ago to the person who owns her now, and her re-sidence fixed on the same state, where nothing but badness is to be seen-dere ne hear no good word-me see no good massa," she replied, "religion not a bad ting. find something else to do than tief your fowl and your sugar.'

DOMESTIC.

BAPTIST MISSION AT FORT WAYNE.

On the 1st of August last, the Rev. John Sears and his wife arrived at Fort Wayne, to join the mission there, accompanied by their father, Rev. Benjamin Sears, and their brother, Mr. Benjamin Sears, Jun. The latter is to act in the capacity of a farmer.

On the 3d of August, a church was formed, under the name of the "Putawatomie Mission Church." It consists of 12 members, 3 of whom are Indian women. The Rev. B. Sears, and the Rev. Corbly Martin, who were providentially present, took part in the exercises. On the succeeding day, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was commemorated for the first time in that wilderness.

At the last accounts, Mr. M'Coy's daughter was very seriously ill, and he was thus prevented from attending at St. Joseph's, where a commission, appointed by the government, was transacting business with the natives, relative to the location of the mission establishment among the Putawatomies. Mr. Sears, with an Indian boy, and four white men, had proceeded to St. Jo-

Religious.

JEWS IN GERMANY.

EFFECTS PRODUCED BY READING THE NEW TESTAMENT AND TRACTS.

word shall not return unto me void. A poor student, of the University of Leipsic, having occasion to undertake a journey to his distant friend, was in want of the necessary money for that purpose. He there-. Mr. Coultart states several affecting anec- pawn his Hebrew Bible and Greek Testadotes of the negroes. They receive the ment. The latter contained the Greek plicity of their hearts, give very interesting learned Jew, little as he valued this book, relations of their feelings and views .- Mr. was however prevailed upon to give, the student half a rixdollar for it. During the A poor slave came to my house, one absence of the student, he undertook to read morning, to tell me that his heart troubled it through; with a view to confirm his mind him much. He burst into tears, saying, in enmity against Jesus, to ridicule his per-"Oh, Massa, me too bad for Jesus Christ: son in the synagogue, and to be the better me no rest at all: me try for sleep-it no faith. His wife and children were not perwhat me do-what me do-will Jesus Christ and to discover the falsehood of the Chrislet me perish?" Here he was so complete- tian religion in all its parts. As the student was absent for about seven weeks, the Jew any more for a considerable time: then, had sufficient leisure to perform his task. th leting himself a little, he said, with much but as he proceeded to read, his surprise infecting, "Me never do nothing good for Jecreased, and a sacred awe prevaded him. tus, yet him die for sinners: O may be, him In reading some impressive passages, he die for him." Another, after relating how her mind had that Jesus was my Saviour! Having combeen first awakened to serious concern, and pieted the reading, he was astonished at

Cur servants report, that a neighbouring to keep on sin; but she no worthy to come, serving of hatred, but on the contrary much for she had done no good ting, but only eat that was great, sublime, heavenly, and distinct refused permission for a native woman to burn herself with her deceased husband. They are personally acquainted with the woman, and say she was resolved with the woman, and say she was resolved. A blind man came from the country some A blind man came from the country, some and which had left an indelible impression Still he could not divest himself of his prejudices, but read the New Testament the ly these people value their religious privi- third time with the following resolution: "If I discover nothing the third time why A slave wished his owner to give him Jesus and his Apostles, and their doctrine, permission to attend with God's people to should be hated by the Jews, I will become pray: his answer was, "No, I will rather a Christian; but if my wish in first opening pray: his answer was, "No, I will rather sell you to any one who will buy you." the book is now gratified, I will for ever detest the Christian religion." During the test the Christian religion." During the third reading of the history of Jesus, his doctory dearly for your freedom: as you are going to pray, 250l. is your price." The common price for a slave, if a good servant, is 140l. "Well massa, it is a great deal of money but me must pray; if God will help holy and the most lovely of the children of money, but me must pray: if God will help holy and the most lovely of the children of me, me will try and pay you?" He has men filled his very soul. Being fully deterbeen a long time working hard; and, at last mined to become a Christian, he went withsold all himself and wife had, except his out delay, and made his desire known to a blanket, to purchase liberty to pray in public, or, in other words, to meet with those from his journey, and brought the borrowed money with interest, to redeem his two books. The Jew asked him if he would sell the New Testament. The student was unwilling to part with it, but after some persuasion yielded. What do you demand for it, asked the Jew? A rixdollar will satisfy me was the reply. The Jew opened a chest, and laid down one hundred louis d'ors. Take that, said he, gladly will I pay you more if you desire it. And if at any time I can be of use to you, only apply to me and I power. The student was surprised, and supposed the Jew made sport of him. But the latter related to him what a change of mind had been wrought in him by reading the New Testament, upbraided him with setting little value on that precious book, and said, never will I part with this book and you will oblige me by accepting the money." From that time he became a sincere Christian.

THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Hoff, to the London Jews' Society, dated Koningsburg, Oct. 22, 1822.

Amongst the Israelites, to whom the word of God found access, a learned young man was especially ttentive to it. In his first visit he used all his wits to prove, that Jews may be happy without Christianity; to this we opposed the word of God, and God bless work. O massa, me poor soul quite perish: ed his word with respect to this young man. He came to us again, and requested us to read went first to the estate, her owner asked the Bible with him, which we did willingly her if she prayed. "Yes," was her reply, and he now, God be praised, as a sincere "Oh, that is bad," he said: "you will spoil penitent, seeks pardon through Him "who all my negroes. Your religion is a bad thing—you must not spread it here!" "O bruised for our iniquities." His name is B. and God has gifted him with extraordinary If your negro love God in him heart, him talents. He speaks French, Italian, Polish, and Russian, and he knows Hebrew very well, so that when we read the Bible together, he always reads the Hebrew text into German. He knows English a little, and Latin tolerably well. As he lives by teaching languages wholly, he instructs several young Jews upon whom he now works with truly Christian zeal; and, God be thanked! one of these youths is already brought to an acknowledgment of the truth. He cannot enough admire God's mercy, that he should thus be brought to recognize the truth, as he was already somewhat deeply grounded in Spinosa's system, to which his singularly acute understanding had led him. He wishes to translate the "Address to the Women of Israel" into Polish Hebrew. If you approve this, I beg you to say so as soon as possible. I see almost daily how he grows in knowledge of himself and the Redeemer. Besides him there are several other Jews on the road to the knowledge of the truth. The Jews here are singularly prepared for Christianity; we are beloved by them, and are already in very confidential intercourse with many of

JUVENILE BOLDNESS.

From a respectable clery man in Ireland, who employs a youth of singular manners, but decided hiety, to itinerate among the Roman Catholics with religious tracts. Dated February 8, 1811.

"My tract boy set out yesterday on his travels, with his basket well filled with bibles, testaments, and chosen tracts. It will amuse you to hear that his favourite place is a Fair; where, as soon as he hears a ballad singer proclaiming his vile trash, he approaches the crowd, and loudly declares the falsehood of what he says; and then reads death, or the conversion of a notorious sinner. The simplicity of his manner, and the confidence of truth, which is evident in his whole conduct, gain him many purchasers. fore was induced to go to a learned Jew, to Those who come with their half pence to buy the vitious songs, prefer the tracts of this extraordinary boy. Here indeed are and German text in opposite columns. The the weak things of the world raised up to from sympathy with the situation of another, confound the wise."

FROM THE CHARLESTON (S. C.) COURIER.

Seamen .- Whoever has had occasion recently to be on the ocean, cannot have failed to observe the improvement in the manners, behaviour and discourse of seamen. It forms a striking contrast to the character which some years since it was fashionable to attribute to them. This pleasing result may perhaps in a great measure be attributed to similar institutions with that of the " Mariner's church" in this city-and furnishes an excitement to persevere in such laudable undertakings.

Rev. Reginald Heber succeeds Dr. Middleton as Bishop at Calcutta.

At Georgetown, E. C. Rev. Mr. Frey rethat a friend, to whom she had communica- himself, and exceedingly perplexed that, in ceived much attention. The members of ranging curselves on the side of justice, but ted her feelings, had advised her to pray, spite of his earnest desire to find fuel in the Hebrew church received him as a added, "She den go back, and bow down New Testament for his burning enmity friend, and paid a stricus attention to his

GENCER.

We lately published a request from Christians of Boston, that prayer might be offered up for that city in particular. Those prayers have ascended to the Throne of the Almighty, who is indeed a prayer answering God. Boston has been visited. Showers ing God. Boston has been visited. Showers of divine mercy have fallen upon it. We confederacy if they had a the property of the party of the party in the party in the party is they had a they make the party in the would now tremblingly, but earnestly, request the prayers of the Christian community for this city. It would be improper at this time to excite sanguine expectations; but that event which a few have so long and so ardently signed for with " groanings unutterable," seems to be approaching. The " still small voice" is heard in some of our congregations. Christians appear to be more engaged than heretofore; the lukewarm are arousing from their slumbers; and a few sinners seem to be inquiring for the Lord. Would that we could say more. But this we can say-" Brethren, pray for us!" Christians of every name, in our city, we call upon you, in the name of Christ, to be much in prayer, that ye may be "discerners of the signs of the times."

The population of the globe is estimated, n an address made to the public by the Louisiana Bible Society, in 1822, at 1,000,-000,000; which are thus divided: 630,000,-000 Pagans, 188,000,000 Mahometans, 12,-000,000 Jews, and 170,000,000 nominal Christians. The number of Bibles issued from the press since the discovery of printing to the establishment of Bible Societies, is estimated at only 25,000,000. During the ty division, at variance on this sixteen years existence of Bible Societies, they have issued 6,000,000 copies of this invaluable work, affording still a very small politicians of all classes who con and inadequate supply for the population. We distrust, on every question in It is further estimated, that at the present hackney partisans of both sides. rate of issues, it will be 500 years before a copy of the Bible can be placed in each of the families of the earth.

The manager of one of the estates on Manuel, and that the alarm in the island of Trinidad, affirms that the negroes do three times the work they did, before the Bible was circulated among them, and are quite cheerful and happy.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN:

The new packet ship Montezuma, Capt. Potts, arrived at Philadelphia, on Tuesday 22d, in 38 days from Liverpool, and brings Li- the 11th of March, from which verpool dates three days later than those heretofore received. The Paris dates are not so late as those received at New-York. Lord Amherst, who has been appointed Governor General of India, in the place of French army enter Spain the se Mr. Canning, sailed from Plymouth on the Considerable speculations have the 7th ult. in the Jupiter, for Calcutta. His predecessor, Lord Hastings, is on his way

The Chronicle of the 11th states, that the resolution of the Portuguese councils to lona being open for its admission. make common cause with the Spaniards, had much disconcerted the French cabinet. and given rise to some warm altercations between M. de Villele, the prime minister of France, and Sir Charles Stuart, the British ambassador at Paris.

The resolution of Portugal to make common cause with Spain, is represented by the London Courier, as intelligence of much importance. In fact, it renders necessary the (the Aratusa,) and the Aquilles in same resolution on the part of England, from the nature of the treaties and interests

by which she is linked with Portugal. The abrogation of the British order in council which prohibited the expertation of arms and ammunition to the dominions of them to give in, at the comme Spain, is an evidence of the temper of the the session, relative to the British government. The sailing of the Brest fleet, for Cadiz, as it is rumoured, m ist have produced some other measure of similar import. If the Foreign Enlistment bill has been repealed, every facility has been afforded for giving aid to the Spaniards; and from the dispositions manifested that from 80 to 90,000 French to by the British nation, considerable succours probably be on the fronter of of every kind have, we doubt not, been furnished without delay. The Spanish Ambassador in London had contracted with one fixed upon Seville as the place of manufacturer alone for 20,000 barrels of government was to be transferred gunpowder, to be shipped with the least possible delay, and a vessel had sailed for Corunna with five thousand stand of arms, and reception of his Majesty and this being the second exportation of arms for Spain. The Spanish Cortes are said to have decreed that letters of marque should be issued against France. Commissions enough must have been demanded.

It is not a little remarkable to find the leading opposition paper of England holding such language as the following, when the leaders of the opposition in Parliament talk in the opposite strain.

"In a discussion on the Army estimates, last night, Colonel Davies alluded to War dinand has received the Constitution between France and England as being inevitable. The sentiment was answered by one party with cries of "No, no!" and by another cries of "Hear, hear!" Waving the question of obligation arising out of our Treaty with Portugal, on which we are not prepared to decide, we do not hesitate to say, that if this country were free to choose, it would not be advisable for it to become some interesting account of some sudden a party in the war. When countries have habitants of the neighbouring a common cause of apprehension from any power, it is their interest as well as their duty to assist each other, because the subjugation of any one is diminishing their common means of defence, and adding to the means of attack of the common enemy .-But a country ought not to go to war merely and where its own safety and interests are not concerned, because in that case there would never be an end of war. The United island or colony of the new will states of America for interest for interest of America for interest for interest of the crew, to the new will be the States of America, for instance, which have now nothing to fear from Europe, would hardly be justified in declaring war against Russia for an attack on Turkey or Sweden, though Austria and Denmark, which are in a very different situation, would certainly be justified in acting otherwise. With respect to this country, we contend, that its situation and strength must for ever secure it na, Bravo and Guerrera, from injury from any state, or conceivable union of states. An interference on our part re-establishment of the with continental disputes, can never therefore be necessary to us, and cannot of course of the Emperor had be advisable.

"By losing sight of our true policy, we have contrived to thrust ourselves into every war which has disturbed Europe for the last hundred and fifty years, sometimes as frequently ranging ourselves on the side of injustice. The last and most ruinous war In which we ever were engaged, was in its lave powers

against the liberties of a great me war now in agitation is another of despots against the liberties We feel satisfied that will not act hostilely AGAINST an racy to put down liberty. equally satisfied, that they we confederacy if they had chose

" A departure from neutral productive of very serious of The French nation, now opposed with Spain, might, if we were parties, forget the injustice and i its government in a contex will present we calculate on the people as the allies of the people of Spain we to send an army to the Pen should infallibly rouse the nati the French, and give rise, pen interminable war. This is a co which it would be madness to Spain is strong in situation, and want men. We can serve her tually by remaining at peace than ing a force to the Peninsula. foreign enlistment bill-allow in British generosity, and the Fred ment, or we are much mistaken repent its undertaking."

[Morning Chronicle, M. The London Courier, formering ed as the very organ of the Britis differs altogether from the principal bers of the cabinet, as to Spanish Thus we find the chief journal in The Paris correspondents of the

papers mention, that the French give no idea of the state of publich the important question of the and circles of Ultraism was excessive Subscriptions towards the four

support of Spanish military hospital proposed in London, and books opened for the purpose at the Banking houses. Advices from Constantinople, de

Jan. says-" Lord Strangford har sumed his negotiations with the Per not the smallest doubt is enter peace will be preserved in the East Latest from Gibraltar,-Wehaves from our correspondent Gibraltan ing extracts are made. A letter place dated the 11th says, " The certain. The King and Cortes res 15th for Seville, and it is said! in sugar, pepper, rice, nankeens & little encouragement for advance so long as we have 15,000 boki store. Wheat has advanced a little cents for duty. White Havana sun

\$104 cwt."-New-York Com. Alla Camp-Marshall O'Donoju's la other duties preventing his command of Madrid, his Majery pointed Camp-Marshal Echever ceed him.

A Spanish squadron, consisting of is to cruise in the Mediterranea command of Rear-Admiral Vacam

The late Ministers are to lay le Cortes, before they go out of the statements which the Constitut over which they respectively present stated, in another official paper, Majesty is very well pleased with vices.

The Secretary of State for In fairs informed the Cortes on the and on the 3d, the Minister of the further informed them; that his his rected every disposition to be made the road and in that city, for the gress.

Government were authors same sitting, to remove to place the plate and other valuable churches and convents of the provi ly to be occupied by the enemy.

The Portuguese Charge d'Affaire has been directed to protest a principle on which the French for have grounded their determin war with Spain, namely, "that the Nation,"-and further, 19 passports, if the French arms tually enter the Spanish territary

REPUBLIC OF MATE

Boyer, President of Hayt, is mation, dated 20th March, 182 that the name of Haytlans is their national character insulted by way of retaliation, prohib tions and communications by sels or belonging to individ Hayti and the different islands pelago to the windward and le the 1st of May next, Ilian are also forbidden, under pen and confiscation and one ment to the Captain, and the each of the crew, to commu into any foreign port whate Republic shall have adopt su: es to cause its flag to be res

The tyranny of Iturbide hastening to a close. Several distinguished Generals, as cause, and are fighting for a proclaimed at Vera Ca lic square, and the to issued an outline of the p pursued in the re-orga verament. A full and fre presentatives is to be ass frame a Constitution, and .s the provisional dept

ship Balana sth inst. in 5 with a fa states that with the N. m was there. n compelled er having ma antage, and ssity of goin nd disposing

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part of the Se e been recei ien, returning ated, that on t two men wit ne bleeding ng to a grouj they saw rief, who said and would ven up. The to kill him, it. The cause as understood of Florida cc robber det ing. Virginia a mail robb rille on the 13 the robbery choly Cata an in Norfol

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M. D. 1

ly checked. ind of Comm men of war a ounts have bee at an action ha ats of a Britis chooner off (t few minutes the smoke cl men were s ats gave no q vas also repo as boarded an a piratical sch crew of 120 i rds hove in s med their p g their escape the Isle of P o have take catter Gree ta, which end When the nd only thre The rest h

em. This a e some time as having bee tes'schooner! schooner Pile was taken Pan of M Captain B. atical vessels rew of the Pi ia on the 28th, ay. On the schooner Jac ent in a boat. non of his c ekall, he imn pigate. On of the Pilot Gallinipper, ondids Bay. killed, the re uc, who was MISCE.

ats, where

Rev. Peter lately infor rue American stry, married les; and baj a thousand Bible Sociel to be print and Calmy dists, with es, which of the New osaisarcisse settlement by Dr. Joseph dice from St. D applied to the minal prosecut the libels cont

nost unprincipled confe liberties of a great n agitation is another confete against the liberties of a de feel satisfied that Ma hostilely AGAINST any consult down liberty. We are a tisfied, that they might not be the attempt on the part of the they had chosen. arture from neutrality miga of very serious cons h nation, new opposed might, if we were to get the injustice and i nent in a contest with calculate on the people of Fa an army to the Pening llibly rouse the national

, and give rise, perhap le war. This is a con would be madness to trong in situation, and does we can serve her more e emaining at peace than by to the Peninsula. Rem istment bill-allow free sco erosity, and the French we are much mistaken, will undertaking."

Morning Chronicle, March 1 ndon Courier, formerly conery organ of the British gether from the principal m cabinet, as to Spanish affair ind the chief journal in each at variance on this subject Parliamentary members of the l, with the great majority of of all classes who compo st, on every question, the volu ris correspondents of the Lord ention, that the French jour ea of the state of public fee

tant question of the expul and that the alarm in the un Ultraism was excessive. otions towards the foundation Spanish military ho in London, and books have or the purpose at the print ouses.

from Constantinople, of the Lord Strangford has her negotiations with the Porte, mallest doubt is entertained be preserved in the East." rom Gibraltar.-We have received of March, from which the follow ts are made. A letter from the ced the 11th says, "war appeared the King and Cortes removed Seville, and it is said that rmy enter Spain the same to ble speculations have taken per pepper, rice, nankeens, &c. houragement for advance in he s we have 15,000 bhis in bayes heat has advanced a little. He open for its admission, paying luty. White Havana sugarted "—New-York Com. Adv. Marshall O'Donoju's health a es preventing his continuing to of Madrid, his Majesty has a camp-Marshal Echevern to

is! squadron, consisting of the Asta, Castida frigate, a commusa,) and the Aquiles brig #4 of Rear-Admiral Vacare.
The Ministers are to lay before they go out of office, as which the Constitution require to the commencement of the commencement. on, relative to the department of they respectively preside in another official paper, that is very well pleased with their second

ecretary of State for Foreign med the Cortes on the same a 80 to 90,000 French troops as be on the frontier on the li e 3d, the Minister of the late formed them; that his Majest n Seville as the place to which ent was to be transferred, and ery disposition to be made both and in that city, for the road to the manufacture of his Majesty and the 0

ing, to remove to places of and other valuables of and convents of the province occupied by the enemy. directed to protest against on which the French Go unded their determination Spain, namely, "that kings received the Constitution "-and further, to de , if the French armies show ter the Spanish territory. REPUBLIC OF HATTI

President of Hayti, in a preated 20th March, 1823, com name of Haytians is vil onal character insulted by of retaliation, prohi communications by m pelonging to individuals, it the different islands of the the windward and lees May next' . Il na forbidden, under pen scation and one years he crew, to communicate colony of the new work foreign port whatever,

shall have adopted pleause its flag to be respe MEXICO. yranny of Iturbide to a close. Several shed Generals, as o and Guerrera, hal nd are fighting for a ri

ishment of the Co ed at Vera Cras, mperor had hee The Republican outline of the p in the re-orga tives is to be ass Constitution, an

rovisio and depo

NEW-YORK, April 20. Balana arrived at New Bed-18th inst in 5 months from the Coast with a full cargo of oil. resenforcing his decree to prevent al. ing was there. A brig from Boston rea compelled to relinquish her voyder having made sale of her cargo to aternaving and was afterwards under about 120,000 volumes. esity of going to the Sandwich Isl-

addisposing of it at a great loss. LISBON, February, 25. erday the Cortes adopted a decree their determination to make non cause with Spain, in the event of grasion of the Peninsula; and for this to augment the army of the line to me and recognize the militia, and mal guards.

DOMESTIC.

Murders.-Indications of hostility he part of the Seminole Indians are said e been recently manifested. Two nen, returning from Florida to Geored, that on the 1st of March, they two men with their throats recently one bleeding when they found him. ing to a group of Indians at a short they saw one tied and in custody chief, who said he had committed the given up. The travellers petitioned patent, for which his means are inadequate. leave to kill film, but the mischievous cont was understood to be, that they wanted rt of Florida ceded to them.

tail robber detected.—A letter from recing, Virginia, dated April 15, says, "a mail robber was detected near ville on the 13th instant. He has coned the robbery of several letters to this

holy Catastrophe -A letter to a man in Norfolk, dated St. Louis, (Mo.) sch 14, says-"A truly unfortunate lancholy accident happened yesterwithin half a mile of this place, on the Charles road, by the explosion of a cask maing S20 lbs. of powder, by which e men were killed. They were part company destined to the Rocky Moun-

intripainent for Debt .- Three hundred thirty three unfortunate persons were faced in the Essex county jail, in Newer, during the year ending on the 1st for the heinous crime of being unable to their debts. Of this number, 141 were t in close confinement. The amount of debts was \$36,400. After this who will we do not live in a land of freedom; or the age we live in, is not the most re-

man in Exeter township, (Pa.) lately gainself in a state of intextication—and warning to drankards!

moration of the distinguished serviof Major General La Fayette, during revolutionary war, has directed that the he new town at Key West, has been ned "Allen's Town," in honour of the ted Lieut. Com. William H. Allen.

ts of sixty gentlemen. -Recent information from the ne of the their depredations, render it hally checked. The vessels under the nd of Commodore Porter, and some ist men of war are vigilantly looking for

unts have been received from Havancuts of a British sloop of war and a pichooner off Cape Antonia, in which ra few minutes the pirate blew up.on the smoke cleared away, about twenboats gave no quarters.

was also reported that a British gun was boarded and taken off C pe Antoapiratical schooner, mounting 6 guns, a crew of 120 men. A frigate soon afto have taken place between the found only three or four men on board

The rest had reached the shore in oats, where horses were in readiness as having been fought with the Unit-States' schooner Revenge.

The schooner Pilot, captain Banks, of Balarch Captain B. feared that there were piratical vessels on the coast of Cuba. rew of the Pilot were put on board a on the 28th, and arrived at Havanna sent in a boat. On capt. B's giving inon of his capture to the captain of kall, he immediately went in pursuit limpper, a schooner in company, dids Bay. Several of the pirates alled, the rest escaped on shore, exe, who was lame.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rev. Peter Wilson, of Hightstown, biely informed us says the Tren-American, that he had, during his married about fifteen hundred and baptized (by immersion) thousand persons.

libic Society of St. Petersburgh has to be printed and published, in the and Calmuc languages, the Four sis, with the history of the Fourof the New Testament.

sais are issued for publishing "Notes settlement and Indian Wars of the

"A Voice from St. Helena." A rule to show the result which we so much desire. We clate for this purpose, under the title of of the union of the two families of Judalis cause was granted.

Princeton College .- The Rev. Philip Lindsly, lately the Vice President of Prince states that the Emperor Alexanton College, has been unanimously elected the President of that institution, and the Rev. Jared D. Tyler the Vice President. the British nation, the valuable and extenive library of his late father, consisting of

> Letters from Hamburgh state, that Murat, the son of the former King of Naasked from a foreign court, for the purpose of proceeding to the United States.

Belzoni, the traveller, it is said, has been mployed to penetrate into Africa in search of Mungo Parke, or, at any rate, to ascertain his fate.

Bonaparte's Library, sent from St. Helena, is soon to be sold at auction in London. Many of the books have marginal notes in his hand writing.

Invention .- A boy in England, by the name of Barry, has lately made the model of a machine that is said to ascertain, with the utmost accuracy, the progress of a vessel at sea; from the principle of which, it is believed, valuable scientific improvements are likely to be the result of his invention. It has been closely examined by several scientific gentlemen connected with the royal navy, who have spoken highly of its merit, and have entered into a subscrip-



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1823.

BAPTIST GENERAL CONVENTION.

On Wednesday next, the Convention will commence its triennial session in this city I'here will, we hope, be a full attendance of delegates; and much interest is felt, in inticipation of their proceedings. The asemblage of the servants of Christ from widely separated districts of country, yet all unimated by the same feelings, and combining their counsels and prayers for the same object, can never be viewed with indifferhe President of the United States, in ence. It should be our earnest supplication, that the Convention may be guided by the spirit of wisdom, in all its deliberations. It mss recently erected at the Narrows, N. will meet, under circumstances, and at a mount by the name of Fort La Fayette. will meet, under circumstances, and at a period, of no ordinary kind. We consider it an auspicious circumstance, that the session is to be held in the Capital of the nation. This is a central point, where local 14 public commi icement held at the and private views are readily surrendered, mently of Maryland on the 7th inst. the and which, therefore, is eminently favoura-

There is, it appears to us, a highly desirable kind of concert, which has not yet been e, that their career will soon be ef- fully attained among Baptists. They are numerous, and rapidly increasing; they adhere, for the most part, with pious and enlightened zeal, to the faith once delivered to the saints. Yet we do not find, in this counat an action had taken place between try, at least, that concert in action, that feeling of common interest, that interchange of sympathy and counsel, which it is desirable to witness. The wide extent we men were seen swimming, to who of the country, and the independent form of our church government, may help to account for the fact. Every section has its own wants and views; every state has its own capital; every association has its own range ards hove in sight, when the pirates of policy, modified by a thousand consideraed their prize, and succeeded in tions of local concern; and entirely indepenthe Isle of Pines an angagement is from other associations. It is obvious that from other associations. It is obvious that Cutter Grecian and the pirate schr. these circumstances alone must tend to keep Cata, which ended in the capture of the the several portions of the denomination When the British took possession, distinct. The several fractions do not combine to form an integer. The piety, and talent, and wealth of the denomination, have This action, it is probable, is not been thrown into the common fund; and the some time since mentioned in Ha- its efforts have consequently seen conducted by separate bands without a common leader and a concerted plan. This is well was taken by a piratical schooner known by every one who has reflected on Pan of Matanzas, on the 24th of the subject; and is proved by the fact, that even now, of about 150 associations, pernaps 50 only send delegates to the General Convention. So far is the only measure, perday. On the 1st of April the United haps, which is adapted to bring together schooler Jackall arrived off Havanna, the scattered portions into one well adjusted and efficient whole, from having accomplished this important object. That this state of the pirate. On the 15th day after the things ought not to continue, must be quite of the Pilot, she was retaken by the clear to every one. The great projects which now occupy the attention of Christians, demand unity of counsel and concert in action among all who love our Lord Jesus Christ. It is not, however, reasonable to expect this result, while those who enjoy that fellowship which springs from coincident views of doctrines and rites, are nevertheless estranged and unorganized. There are, moreover, considerations of high interest, connected with the denomination itself, which call for more combined energy, than has nitherto been witnessed. The large number of destitute churches; the wide tracts of country which send forth the supplicating cry for domestic missionaries; the infant theological seminary; and other objects, eminent importance to the prosperity of the parts of Virginia, and Pennsylva-br. Joseph Doddridge.

from & Helena—Sir Hudson Lowe this topic at present; since we have here-

thren who have opportunity to influence, in nation." any way, the public mind, to labour steadily to bring about a regular combination of the the Columbian College in the District of The King of England has presented to Baptists in this country. The churches Columbia, and to promote the cause of mis should be united in local associations; the sions, leaving it at the option of each mem associations should be formed into State ber to designate to which of these object. Conventions, and these Conventions should his subscription shall be applied, and meet in the General Convention. By this whether to subscribe a particular sum an ples, has been refused passports, which he plan alone, can system, energy, and success nually for a definite number of years or in our efforts, be attained. Thus will every otherwise. portion of the denomination be brought into action. All its strength will be directed to the annually chosen, and such other assistant accomplishment of the same objects; and we from time to time appointed, as may be may expect to see our destitute churches judged expedient, who shall continue in ofsupplied, our missions flourish, and our " school of the prophets" become a rich nursery of piety and sound learning.

SLAVE TRADE.

It is interesting to the feelings of every philanthropist, and it tends to cheer his spirit while he toils for the benefit of mankind, to note the wonderful change of public sentiment in regard to the slave trade. During a dreary waste of guilty centuries, it was prosecuted with ardour. It was authorized and regulated by governments; and was considered to be as reputable, as it was a highly gainful traffic. The remonstrances of religion appear to have been disregarded; and the voice of conscience was silenced by the sophistry of eager passions. A few years only have elapsed, since the traffic found apologists in the British Parliament, and its interdiction was not obtained till after a strenuous conflict with prejudice and cupidity.

It is now branded, by the laws and the general sentiment of every civilized nation, with indelible infamy. It is indeed yet prosecuted, to a dreadful extent; but it is done by guilty collusion, or bold and dexterous evasion of the laws. No one presumes to defend it, and it appears to be enrolled, by common consent, among the crimes which outrage those fundamental principles, which it is the common concern of all to maintain unimpaired. This we say is cheering to the philanthropist; for it proves, that although mankind may long be misled by treacherous illusions, the mists will ultimately disas the chimerical fancies of enthusiasts.

The ignominy attached to the traffic itself, the original authors of the measure. On this point, the world has long done injustice to the memory of a most zealous and persevering benefactor of mankind. We mean Bartholomew de Las Casas, who accompanied Columbus, in 1493. He warmly espoused the cause of the natives, of South America, whom the Spaniards treated with shameful crueltion, Las Casas made loud remonstrances to meeting was more than 50 dollars. the Spanish government, and crossed the Atlantic fourteen times, to urge in person a compliance with his solicitations. It has been alleged,-and the calumny has received from Robertson the sanction of history,that Las Casas advised the introduction of slaves from Africa into the Spanish colonies, in order to relieve the natives from toils to which their slender frames were incompetent. Thus has an undeserved stigma been left on the memory of a most active philanthropist, and his name has often been employed "to point a moral," on the mischief which may result from short-sighted though

well meant projects of benevolence. In a recent memoir, read by M. Gregoire, before the French Institute, a full examination is made of the facts of the case. It is proved, that slaves were brought from Africa, by the Portuguese, and sold to the Spaniards, as early as 1443. Establishments were formed for the purpose at Senegal and Cape de Verde. The trade was thus established 30 years before the birth of Las Casas, in 1474. Harrera himself, the original author of the charge against Las Casas, admits, that negroes were imported into Hispaniola 18 or 19 years before the latter is alleged to have proposed the measure. The King of Spain, as early as 1501, gave permission for the importation of negroes, and imposed duties on them. Yet Las Casas is alleged to have advised their introduction, as late as 1517.

We have not time to pursue the train of argument, by which the innocence of Las proves him to have been a warm and disinterested friend of the wretched Indians; and his writings breathe a spirit of enlightened regard to the rights of all men, and assert principles wholly inconsistent with the measure of which he has been so confidently alleged to have been the author.

THE COLUMBIAN SOCIETY &c.

A meeting of sundry persons was held at the house of the Rev. O. B. Brown, on the evening of the 24th inst. for the purpose of he United States.

Mr. Joseph Borrows was chosen was chosen Secretary, pro tem.

The following Constitution was then proposed, read by sections, and adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

Impressed with a cense of the importance oplied to the Court of King's Bench for this topic at present; since the court of King's Bench for torore devoted much time and space, to complete the general exertions at v. asimigron, and torore devoted much time and space, to complete the contained in his book, called siderations tending to prepare the way for neighbourhood, conceive it proper to assorted high contained in his book, called

shall not lose sight of this object in future; "The Columbian Society auxiliary to the and we think it incumbent on all our bre- General Convention of the Baptist denomi-

1st. The objects of this society are, to aid

2d. A Secretary and Treasurer shall be fice till successors are appointed.

3d. The Treasurer shall pay over to the General Convention, through the Treasurer Columbia, the funds belonging to that Institution; and through the Agent, or Treasurer of the General Convention, the funds belonging to that body, from time to time, as opportunities offer; and shall make report to the society.

4th. The Secretary may call a meeting of the Society when necessary.

5th. The Society shall hold an annual meeting at a time and place agreed cn, when a collection shall be taken, and any business transacted which may be conducive to the objects of the society.

6th. Funds not designated by the donors to any particular object, shall be divided between the College and Missions.

7th. Alterations may be made at any time in this Constitution, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting, or at any meeting duly called by the Secretary.

The Society, after electing a Treasurer and Secretary, adjourned, to meet on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, at the above-mentioned place.

* * Persons who are friendly to the objects of the Society, are requested to attend the meeting on Monday evening, and give in their names as members.

WASHINGTON BAPTIST SOCIETY FOR FO-REIGN MISSIONS.

On Monday evening last, a meeting of the "Washington Baptist Society for Foperse, and reveal, in their pure lustre, those reign Missions," was held at the house of sound principles, which were stigmatized the Rev. O. B. Brown. Severalnew members were added; and the Rev. O. B. Brown and the Rev. LUTHER RICE, were appointmust, of course, fall in heavier disgrace on ed delegates to represent the Society in the General Convention, during its next session, which will commence on Wednesday next.

FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

A Foreign Mission Society has recently been formed by the students of Waterville College, who pay three dollars per annum, through Him who obtained and gives the which they earn by labouring on the College ty. To rescue them from total extermina- lands. The sum subscribed at the first

SPANISH CLAIMS.

The Board of Commissioners for Spanish Claims, adjourned on the 18th inst: to meet again in this City, on the 15th of July next.

DIPLOMATIC.

Baron de Tuyll, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia, was presented to the President, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, when he delivered his credentials, and was

The Minister from the United States to Colombia, Mr. ANDERSON, arrived in this City, with his family, on Wednesday last.

A letter from Caraccas, of the 23d of March, states that the Government of Colombia has made the following appoint-

M. SALAZAR, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that go vernment to the United States.

Col. PALACIO, to be Consul General to the United States.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The Baptist church at Powelton, Georgia, in consideration of the departed WORTH, and great loss to the churches, occasioned by the death of the late Rev. WINDER HIL-MAN, instituted, and observed a day of solemn fasting and prayer, to the Father of mercies, to deplore, in some suitable manner, this bereavement; and to beseech him that of his great goodness, he would remedy the evils of this afflictive providence, by "sending more labourers into his harvest." Casas is fully established. His conduct their request a discourse was delivered, sacred to the memory of the deceased, from 2 chron. 24. 25. "And Jeremiah and all Judah and Jerusalem lamented and mourned for Josiah." Our dear and "mourned for" brother was, like Josiah, an early subject of "marvellous light," Perhaps about his eleventh year, his heart was made tender, and he humbled himself, and wept before the Lord; he obtained a hope in Christ, "while he was yet young," and felt a glow-ling zeal for the Lord of Hosts.

He early engaged himself to the Lord and his people, to keep "the faith once de-livered to the spirts" out to walk in children.

and to walk in all livered to the saints," the ordinances of the Lord, according to forming a Society, auxiliary to the General the word of the Lord. He soon felt it his Convention of the Baptist denomination in duty and desire to speak to and exhort the people to turn to the Lord; and he was plessed, as an instrument in the hand of God, in turning many from darkness to Chairman, and ENOCH REYNOLDS, Esq. light, and from the power of sin to serve the living God, who have hitherto "stood to the covenant." He bent his whole force against innovation, interpolation, or misar plication of the word or ordinances of th Lord. He was a strict communionist.-Not from any asperity, but from a conscion regard to, what he thought to be, right or der. He contended that the divisions amou the Lord's people must be lost in their be ing united, according to the emb em given, April 26-6t.

and Israel, by the prophet Ezekiel, xxxvill 15-21. And his constant endeavour was to do away these divisions, as hurtful and hateful things to the kingdom of Christ on earth; with how much success, they who enjoyed his pious and indefatigable la bours can better attest. His heart also burned with missionary ardour; and he exerted all his energies in this cause; to enlist a strong and formidable phalanx against the idolatry of the heathen nations, and to raise, on that demolished "doctrine of vanities," the service of "the only true and living God," through our Lord Iesus Christ. While we can attach no cause of blame

to our dear departed brother for rash ambition or for any particular act of impru-dence; yet it is doubtful whether he did not come to his death, by exerting himself to ill his appointments, and stand in his accuomed course of duty, beyond his strength; and thus fall a sacrifice to his own zeal in the cause of his Lord and Master? At any of the Columbian College in the District of rate he was cut off in the midst of his days and apparent usefulness! Well may we ministers and churches lament and mourn for Hilman! He was a pious youth-an amiable professor-a' famous defender and extender of the reformation from Poperv, and an able, zealous, diligent, faithful and sound minister of the everlasting gospel.

Let us reflect: 1. Have we not been neglectful of prayer for the lives and health of our ministers? And have we not been scourged by their decline and death? But, 2. Should we not now lay it to heart, as we do this day, to pray the Lord of the harvest to send more labourers into his harvest? On these reflections consider: If ministers are a blessing to the church, their continuance and the continuance of their health must be regarded as the blessing of our heavenly Father also. And if these should not be gratefully acknowledged, and ardently desired, we may look for their removal. Too often we know not our blessings but by their loss, and we lament them too late! Then let us repent while we mourn; and now pray the Lord to preserve and richly increase the remaining few. In praying for the increase of ministers, we should pray for all the schools, and especially all Theological Seminaries, that God would, bring forth a glorious number, to the help of his afflicted Zion, of his own choosing, like Saul from the school of Gamaliel. humble, zealous, ardent, bold and persevering. Let us pray too for our young men

generally, that God will, of his sovereign good pleasure, grant them grace while yet young, and incline their hearts to his work. and thrust them out into his field "to reap and receive wages, and gather fruit to eternal life." But in praying on this occasion, we must not forget the churches immediately bereft by the dispensation we this day deplore, that God would in mercy sanctify this severe stroke to them, and supply their lack, by sending them some one to go in and out before them in his name, and to comfort their hearts. And lastly, remember our beloved sister, who was his partner in life, and who now drinks most deeply into this cup of wo, occasioned by the death of him we this day mourn! That God, even her God, would grant her everlasting consolations, to bear up her troubled soul under her bereavements, and to enable her even to triumph in the midst of her afflictions. victory in death.

LITERARY. HISTORY OF RELIGIONS.

It is stated, that Mr. Benedict's " History of all Religions" is now in the press at Providence (R. I.) and that it will shortly be published. We doubt not, that this work will be a valuable digest of the facts, usually sought for in a book of this kind.

DEDICATED,

On Thursday, March 20th, a new Bapist meeting house at Wincasset, (Maine.) Rev. Adam Wilson offered the dedicatory prayer; the sermon was preached by Rev. Daniel Chessman, of Hallowell, from Deut.

Our friend at Raleigh (N. C.) with we think, agree with us, that it would be better, at this late day, to let the subject rest. No one, doubtless, who was at all acquainted with the facts, formed an opinion different from his own.

Divine Service will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Brown, in the new City-Hall, to-mo www afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock. Permission having been obtained for that purpose, worship will be held at the same place and hour on each Sabbath, throughout the summer season.

MARPIED,

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr. HENRY HOWARD, of Virginia, to Miss Ro-

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, MICHIEL ESPERANCE HERSANT, Esq. Eleve Vice Consul of France, to Miss MANY CEC: LIA, only daughter of Col. James Thompson, of this city.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. William Steele. THOMAS HORD, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Fredericksburg, Va. to Miss CATHARIN MATILDA, oungest daughter of William Stuart, Esq. of Bloomsbury, Fauquier county, Va.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. Jost Simpson, of Montgomery co. to Miss Anserica Lenex, of this place.

DIED.

At his lodgings in this city, on Thursday, Col. JAMES MORBISON, of Kentucky, a gentleman of high character for probity and patriotism.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, 19th inst. Exos Buoxson, Esq. formerly editor and proprietor of the United States Gazette, aged

In Philadelphia, on the 21st inst. in the 37th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS, Printer, formerly of the city of New-York.

DRAB HATS.

W. HANDY & Co. have commenced W. HANDI & to well known for eleince and durability. Also, black water progr Beavers, suitable for summer.

macten.

The following elegant paraphrase upon a few Justice of England-whose profound legal attainments, fervent piety, and extensive acquaintance with theological science and geone of the brightest patterns of his age:

Let him that will, ascend the tottering seat Of courtly grandeur, and become as great As are his mounting wishes; as for me, Let sweet repose and rest my portion be ; Give me some mean, obscure recess, a sphere Out of the road of business, or the fear Of falling lower; where I sweetly may Myself and dear rettrement still enjoy; Let not my life or name be known unto The grandees of the time, toss'd to and fro By censures or applause; but let my age Slide gently by, not overthwart, the stage Of public action, unheard, unseen, And unconcern'd as if I ne'er had been. And thus, while I shall pass my silent days In shady privacy, free from the noise And bustle of the mad world, then shall I A good old innocent plebeian die. Death is a mere surprise, a very snare To him that makes it his life's greatest care To be a public pageant, known to all, But unacquainted with himself doth fall.

LINES. BY MR. PERCIVAL.

"Well I remember, in my boyish days, How deep the feeling, when my eye looked forth

On nature, in her loveliness, and storms, How my heart gladden'd, as the light of Spring Came from the sun with zephyrs, and with showers,

Waking the earth to beauty, and the woods To music, and the atmosphere to blow, Sweetly and calmly, with its breath of balm. Ah! how I gaz'd upon the dazzling blue Of Summer's heaven of glory, and the waves, That roll'd in bending gold, o'er hill and plain;

And on the tempest, when it issued forth, In folds of blackness from the northern sky, And stood above the mountains, silent, dark, Frowning and terrible; then sent abroad The lightning, as its herald, and the peal,

The warning of its coming, and the sound, That usher'd in its elemental war. And, O! I stood, in breathless longing fix'd, Trembling and yet not fearful, as the clouds Heav'd their dark billows on the roaring winds, That sent, from mountain top, and bending wood,

A long hoarse murmur, like the rush of waves, That burst, in foam and fury, on the shore.

Miscellany.

FROM HANNAH MORE'S WORES FAITH.

There are some principles and seeds of nature, some elements in the character of the principle of pleasing God by the act or sentiment. Some persons naturally hate a profile of the first stage of the Birs, which nant of the captivity, still abiding amongst detests covetousness, that abhors oppres- ern face. My advance to the northern steep of it, call it Nebuchadnezzar's prison. sien. Some of these dispositions certain minds find, and others fancy, within themselves. But for a man to go entirely out of himself, to live upon trust, to renounce all at its base, and which had evidently been confidence in virtues which he possesses, and in actions which he performs; to cast himself entirely upon another; to seek to be justified, not by his own obedience, but by the obedience of that other; to look for ed of the most beautiful brick masonry, and eternal happiness, not from the merit of his own life, but from that of another's death, that death the most degrading, after a life of which stand on the east to a height of 35 the most despised; -for all this revolution in the mind and heart, there is no foundation, no seed, no element in nature; it is tom, unquestionably by some great convulforeign to the make of man; if possessed, it is bestowed; if felt, it is derived: it is not dinary destructive efforts of man. The maa production, but an infusion; it is a principle, not indigenous, but implanted. The Apostle implies that faith is not inherent, of those which are found east of the river, when he says, "to "you it is given to believe."

This superinduced principle is Faith, a principle not only not inherent in nature, but diametrically contrary to it; a principle which takes no root in the soil of the natural heart; no man can say that Jesus is the Lord but by the Holy Ghost. Its result is not of the ancient great city, to assist in erectmerely a reformed, but a new life,-a life ing the modern miserable town. The cegoverned by the same principle which first

communicated it. The faith of me e assent, that faith which is purely a conviction of the understanding, seldom stirs beyond the point at which it first sits down. Being established on the same common ground with any scientific truth, or any acknowledged fact, it is not likely to advance, desiring nothing more they were so placed, we cannot guess; but than to retain its station among other ac- so it is in all the primitive remains in ancented truths, and thus it continues to re- cient Babylonia; but in the more modern side in the intellect alone. Though its local structures of Bagdad, Hillah, and other existence is allowed, it exhibits none of the places erected out of her spoils, these inandonbted signs of life-activity, motion, scribed bricks are seen facing in all direcgrowth.

But that vital faith with which the souls of the Scripture saints were so richly imbu-ed, is an animating and pervading principle. ing wall, to see whether bitumen had been It spreads and enlarges in its progress. It used any where in their adhesion, but I gathers energy as it proceeds. The more could not trace the smallest bit. The ce-advanced are its attainments, the more pros-ment throughout was lime, spread in a very sources amongst the mountains of Armenia. petrive are its views. The nearer it approaches to the invisible realities to which inch between each brick and its neighbour; at is stretching forward, the more their dominion over it increases, till it almost makes ed a spreading of straw through the midst the future present, and the unseen visible, of it. The standing piece of ruin is per-Its light becomes brighter, its flame purer, its aspirations stronger. Its increasing oximity to its object alls the mind, warm he heart, clears the sight, quickens the

But as faith is of a spiritual nature, h oranot be kept alive without spiritual means. It requires for its sustenance aliment congenial with itself. Meditation familiarizes it with its object? prayer keeps it close to

fused it as a living and governing principle, have fortified their exhortations with instances the most striking, have illustrated

The most indefatigable but rational mind, but a lively conviction of the power standing wall, contiguous to these huge trans-Christ Jesus; a principle received into the heart, acknowledged by the understanding, and operating on the practice.

Saint Paul, among the other sacred authors, seems to consider that faith is to the soul, what the senses are to the body; it is is the hand which lays hold on it. By faith the promises are in a manner substantiated. Our Saviour does not say, he that believeth reserved for heaven: in a spiritual sense, through faith the promise becomes performance, and assurance possession. The immortal seed is not only sown, but already spring up in the soil of the renewed heart. The life of grace becomes the same in nature and quality with the life of glory, to which it leads. And if in this ungenial climate the plant will not attain its maturity, at least its progress intimates that it will terminate in absolute perfection.

TOWER OF BABEL.

Babylon, made an excursion to the Tower all are the same; the superiority appears in of Babel, the stupendous artificial mountain those of seven lines being better stampt than erected by Nimrod in the plain of Shinar, those with the fewer numbers. However, I and on which, in after ages, Nebuchadnez- could only draw these observations from fragzar raised the temple of Belus. It lies about, ments about, and I examined a great many; six miles south-west of Hiliah; where it entire detached bricks not being now to be stands alone in the solitary waste, like the found on the ruin. I have already mentionawful figure of prophecy herself, pointing ed that the bricks of Babylon are of two to the fulfilment of her word.

That roll'd. in deepening vollies, round the certain. On looking towards its eastern make us brick and burn them thoroughly face, it extends in width 135 yards, and prean elevation of about 60 feet, cloven in the by the descending rains of succeeding ages. was much interrupted by large masses of fine and solid brick-work, projecting from amongst the far-spreading heaps of rubbish

part of the original facing of the lower ranges of the pile. The tower-like ruin on the extreme summit is a solid mass, 28 feet broad, constructture originally of square shape, the remains from the top to nearly half way to the botsion of nature, or some even more extraorterials of the masonry are furnace burnt bricks, of a much thinner fabric than most that ground when I first visited the Birs they might be wanted. Nimrood: but I had seen many of the Babylonian bricks at Hillah, forming the court ment which holds the bricks together, that compose the ruin on the summit of the Birs, is so hard, that my most violent efforts could not separate them .- Hence I failed in discovering if these bore any inscriptive stamps on their surface; marks invariably found where they exist at all, on the side of the brick which faces downwards. Why tions. While on the summit of the Birs, I examined many of the fine brick fragments

of it. The standing piece of ruin is perforated in ranges of square openings; through which the light and air have free

he dews of his grace, it becomes the preg-ant seed of every Christian virtue. | men, lay several immense misshapen masses of similar fine brick-work; some entirely The Holy Scriptures have not left this faith changed to a state of the hardest vitrifica-The following elegant paraphrase upon a few lines in Seneca's Thyestes is from the pen of Sir Matthew Hale, the renowned Lord Chief Justice of England—whose profound legal the vitrified matter lying about in glass manufactories; while through the whole of these awful testimonies of the fire (whatneral literature, caused him to be considered their definitions with examples the most im- ever fire it was!) which doubtless hurled them from their original elevation, the regular lines of the cement are visible, and champion of faith is the Apostle Paul. He so hardened in common with the bricks, every where demonstrates, that it is not a that when the masses are struck they ring speculative dogma remaining dormant in the like glass. On examining the base of the and goodness of God, and of his mercy in muted substances, it is found totally free from any similar changes, in short, quite in its original state; hence I draw the conclusion that the consuming power acted from above, and that the scattered ruin fell from some higher point than the summit of the present standing fragment. The heat of spiritual sight. God is the object, faith is the fire which produced such amazing efthe visual ray. Christ is the substance, faith fects must have burnt with the force of the strongest furnace; and from the general appearance of the cleft in the wall, and these vitrified masses, I should be inclined on me shall have life, but "has life." It is to attribute the catastrophe to lightning not a blessing, of which the fruition is wholly from heaven. Ruins, by the explosion of any combustible matter, would have exhibited very different appearances.

With respect to the specimens of brick both sun-dried and fire-burnt, there were ample quantities every where; giving us an idea how very opportune the furnaces which the following colleges: Harvard University manufactured the latter, were to execute the mad judgments of either Nimrod or Nebuchadnezzar. The bricks which compose the tower, and its appending objects, are 13; Washington, 2; Jefferson, 10; Dickin-mostly stamped with three lines of inscripson, 1; University of Pennsylvania, 1; tion, in the cuneiform, or as it is commonly called the Babylonian character. Some extend to four, or even seven lines; but tho' Sir Robert Kerr Porter, during his visit to differing in this respect, the dimensions of kinds, sun-dried and fire burnt. The for-The present shape and dimensions of mer is generally largest, as it is a coarser this huge mass of building, when seen from fabric than the latter; but its solidity the east, appear like an oblong hill, sweep-ing irregularly upwards towards its western stone. It is composed of clay mixed with aspect, in a broad pyramidal form. It mea-sures at the base 694 yards (2082 feet;) at it, and then dried in the sun. Here, then, least, as nearly that as the dilapidated state besides tracing the first builders of Babel in of the outline there would allow me to as- their very executed work, "Go to, let us Rhetoric, and public speaking in the Chapel. we find the exact sort of brick which the sent; two stages of hills-the first showing children of Israel made during their captivirather a flattened sweep to the base of the among these ruins; and this is the case ed at the top by a solitary standing frag- bric of those manufactured in the furnace ment of brick-work, like the ruin of a tower. or kiln. From every account left us by hisrom the foundation of the whole pile, to torians of the super-eminently stupenduous and studies in which they are engaged with the base of this piece of ruin, measures about structure of the Tower of Belus, we must the other classes, they attend more particu-200 feet; and from the bottom of the ruin seek it on the banks of the Euphrates, and larly to the composition and criticism of to its shattered top, about 35 feet. On the on the site of Babylon; and of all the collos-western side, the entire mass rises at once sal mounds which remain amongst the far-with the Professors of Theology and Sacred from the plain, in one stupendous, though spreading ruins, not one appears to answer literature. At the commencement of the irregular pyramidal hill, broken in the so fully in place, dimensions and aspect to year they are licensed to deliver sermons in slopes of its sweeping acclivities by the de- all their pictures of the tower, whether the Chapel. About six weeks before the vastations of time and rougher destruction. called by the name of Babel or Belus, as this close of the year, they are licensed by some man, not indisposed for certain acts of vir- The southern and northern fronts are par- sublime inhabitant of the desert, known tue; we mean virtue as distinguished from ticularly abrupt towards the point of the universally to the descendants of Ishmael, preach in any place within twenty miles of brick ruin; but in both these views we have by the name of Birs Nimrood. But the remcracity, others spurn at injustice, this man I fully described in approaching the east- the "waters of Babylon," when they speak

BABEL.

Since the days of Alexander, we find four capitals, at least, built out of her remains; Selucia by the Greeks, Cresiphon by the by the Caliphs; with towns, villages and caravansaries without number. That the presenting the apparent angle of some struc- fragments of one city should travel so far to build or repair the breaches of another, on the first view of the subject appeared unlikefeet, and to the south 22 feet. It is rent ly to myself; but on traversing the country between the approximating shores of the two rivers, and observing all the facilities of water carriage from one side to the other, I could no longer be incredulous of what had been told me; particularly when scarce a day passed without seeing people digging the mounds of Babylon for bricks, which on the spot to which some writers confine they carried to the verge of the Euphrates, the remains of Babylon. I had not explored and thence conveyed in boats to wherever

In my progress I stopped several times to look at the broad prints of the feet of and walls of the house I inhabited, and lions, left plain in the clayey soil; and, by which had been brought from the mounds the track, I saw that if we had chosen to rouse such royal game, we need not go far to find their lair. But while thus actually contemplating these savage tenants, wandering amidst the towers of Babylon, and bedding themselves within the deep cavities of her once magnificent temple, I could not help reflecting on how faithfully the various prophecies had been fulfilled, which relate in the scriptures to the utter fall of Babylon, and abandonment of the place; verifying, in fact, the very words of Isaiah,—
"Wild beasts of the desert shall lie there;
and the houses shall be full of doleful creatures; owls shall dwell there, and dragons shall cry in the pleasant places."

THE EUPHRATES,

(on whose banks I had passed so many interesting hours) though not so rapid as its sister stream, is infinitely more majestic, and sources amongst the mountains of Armenia the mountains, nearly opposite the source of the Tigris; and thence winding on in full scream south and south-west, in a corresponding course to that of the Tigris, the two passage. The latter admission may have rivers form a junction at Korna; and under the appellation of Shet-el-Arab, "the river teriour of the building from the abiding influence of damp. For, that this towering Persian gulf, 70 miles south of Bussora relic is the remains of what formerly con- The name of Phrat, or Euphrates, Josephus stituted a part of some interiour division of describes as derived from words denoting the great pile itself, I shall presently at- fruitfulness, or dispersion, and either applies tempt to show. At the foot of this piece of to the history of this river. Its course comits end. If thus cherished by perpetual exercise, sustained by the habitual contemplation of the oracles of God, and watered with tioned as having inspected in search of bitn-ring so long a journey.

PROM THE GEORGIA MISSIONARY. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES AT ANDOVER AND PRINCETON.

The Theological Seminary at Andover went into opperation in 1808. From the catalogue published in 1821, it appears that the number of graduates has been 254, of whom 16 have died, 114 are pastors of churches, 30 are preachers not settled, or are in other employments, as professors in colleges, preceptors of academies, &c. &c. 39 are missionaries in this country, 17 are missionaries in foreign countries, and of the remaining 38 their residence or employment

The present number of students is 140, from the following states: Maine, 7: New-Hampshire, 19; Vermont, 21; Massachusetts, 45; Rhode-Island, 3; Connecticut, 30; New-York, 4; Pennsylvania, 3 s South Carolina, 1; Georgia, 1; Ohio, 2; Nova Scotia, 1; and three Resident Licentiates. They are mostly graduates from the following colleges: Harvard University, 5; Yale College, 35; Dartmouth, 33; Union, 8; Brown University, 10; Williams' Coilege, 7; Middlebury, 16; Bowdoin, 8; Hamilton, 3; University of Vermont, 3; Amherst College Institution, 1; not Graduates, 8. At Princeton, the whole number of stu-

dents is 91, and 4 resident licentiates, from the following states: New-Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Connecticut, 7; New-York, 31; New-Jersey, 8; Pennsylvania, 18; Maryland, 3; Virginia, 7; North Corolina, 3; South Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Kentucky, 4; Tennessee, 1. And from 1; Yale college, 7; Dartmouth, 2; Union, 16; Williams, 1; Middlebury, 2; Hamilton, 5; Columbia, N. Y. 1; Nassau Hall, son, 1; University of Pennsylvania, 1; Hampden Sydney College, 2; University of North Carolina, 1; Columbia Col. S. Carolina, 1; Transylvania University, 3; not

In both Seminaries, three years are allotted for the completion of the course of studies pursued. The students are also divided different departments of Theology and Sacred Literature.

At Andover, the first year is devoted to Sacred Literature, in which time they usually read in Hebrew, 20 chapters of Genesis, tempered in oil. 45 Psalms, a portion of the Proverbs, and the whole of Ecclesiastes—and in Greek, Newcome's Harmony of the Gospels, with a constant reference, in all their studies, to effects, and so simple and cheap, that the manners and customs of the Jews. A portion of their time is also employed in attending Lectures, preparing exercises in

The second year is principally devoted to water—wash sore eyes in this liquid, at systematic Theology. Several students prepare dissertations on each of the subjects as an elevation of about 60 feet, cloven in the middle into a deep ravine, and intersected the task-masters, and said, ye shall no more the Professors and students, after which n all directions by furrows channelled there give the people traw to make bricks," &c. it is opened for oral discussion. They also These unburnt bricks commonly form the exhibit skeletons of sermons, prepare exer-The summit of this first stage stretches in interior or mass of any strong foundation cises with the senior class on the Sacred Literature of the Epistles, in which there is second ascent, which springs out of the first with the great tower, while it is, or rather a critical exposition of the text, and pay in a steep and abrupt conical form, terminat- has been, faced with the more beautiful fa- considerable attention to Rhetoric and public speaking.

The third year, in addition to the lectures Ecclesiastical body, and are permitted to

the seminary. The library contains between 5000 and 6000 volumes, but as there are many copies of various works, the number of separate works is much smaller. The department of Sacred Literature is very complete, and there is extensive provision made for the study of oriental and modern European languages.

There is no charge for tuition or the use Parthians, Almaidan by the Persians, Kufa of the library; and board in commons is less the title of a book, the right whereof he claims has than \$75 for the term of 40 weeks.

ENGLISH DISSENTERS.

A Society has been formed in London for the assistance of Evangelical Dissenting Ministers, whose incomes are inadequate to their support. While the dissenters of England are obliged to contribute to the support of the Clergy of the Established Church, we find them ready to devise and execute measures for the comfortable maintenance of their own ministers. The adherence to during the times therein mentioned,' and enterin their own opinions and their own mode of worship, under such circumstances, and at such sacrifices, is certainly deserving of affixed the public seal of my Office, the day and year commendation; and must, even by those who differ from them in sentiment, be considered as indicative of uncommon strength of religious principle. The new Society here mentioned, was formed at a numerous and respectable meeting convened for that purpose, and the following are some of the regulations adopted.

"Ministers assisted by this Society must be of unexceptionable character; maintaining the sentiments of the Assembly's Cate-chism in faith and practice, and whose income from every source does not exceed the following limits, viz.:-

1. Unmarried ministers 40l. per ann. 2. Married ministers having no children, 60% per annum.

3. Married ministers not having less than two children dependent upon them for support, 701. per annum. 4. Married ministers not having less than

four children, under similar circumstances, 80%. per annum. "The widow or family of a minister are eligible to be assisted once after his decease

And, in extraordinary cases, ministers of somewhat higher incomes than the prescribed scale may be assisted. "Subscribers of one Guinea annually are members of the Society; and of ten Guineas at one time, members for life. Subscribers of five Guineas annually are Governors; and of fifty pounds at one time, Governors

"The Committee consist of twelve ministers and twelve laymen."

PROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL. ART OF COLDURING.

The application of Chemistry to the are of colouring is making rapid advances, in this country. The artist is no longer obliged o grope in the dark, for experience. Acquainted with those natural laws which are applicable to his profession, he goes on from

one improvement to another, fidence which is always inspired ledge. Our blacks and blues firm and brilliant as those of the in Europe, and we have good n hoping, that the improvement of o shortly become general, among or

Sassafras Tea .- A writer in the Rie Family Visitor, in order to lessen the ditures of families and promote objects, proposes that tea of easiest should be substituted for tea and co says it is a wholesome and please age, and if it grew only in the Fast Indies, it would be regarded as a l He remarks that there was a tip ship loads of sassafras root were from America to England, where eagerly sought for that the East In pany at length influenced Parliar hibit the sassafras trade, lest it she plant the East India tea trade. time sassafras had been neglected

LONDON BILLS OF MORTALITY. From the account annually public appears that the number of ch tened in London in the year 1822 and to 23,573; and that the persons amounted to 18,865; of whom have

Under Two Years old Between Two and Five Five and Ten Ten and Twenty Twenty and Thirty Thirty and Forty Forty and Fifty Fifty and Sixty Sixty and Seventy Seventy and Eighty Eighty and Ninety Ninety and a Hundred A Hundred

It probably is not generally known lass ware may be tempered so as not we liable to crack when filled with hor w be cold when the glass is put into it, a then leaving it to cool gradually in the va-—If the ware is to be exposed to a graheat than that of boiling water, it sh

Remedy for sore eyes .- I have lately an application for sore eyes, rapid in is poor and ignorant can obtain it. Taken them in a vessel with cold fresh spring sa they impart a glutinous matter cures them without smart or heat. American Fo

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BY ANN H. JUDSON. march 22-tf

District of Columbia, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, The a SEAL, eleventh day of March, in the year ty-three, and of the indepen United States of America, the forty-sev Judson, of the said District, hath deposited in the the Cierk of the District Court for the District of Colo tor, in the words following, to wit:

" A Particular Relation of the American Baptist Min tot . Burman Empire, in a series of Letter, dressed to Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P. Lond By Ann H. Judson."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the U States, entitled, " An act for the encouragement of an by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books at authors and proprietors of such copies, during the therein mentioned;" and also to the Act, entitled," M. supplementary to an Act entitled, 'An Act for the agement of learning, by securing the copies of map, do and books, to the authors and proprietors of net of benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engm etching historical and other prints." In testimony whereof, I have become set my hard

EDM I. LEE, Clerk of the District Court for the District of Columbia

A Situation Wanted.

YOUNG gentleman of liberal education who has had several years' experience the business of instruction, would be plea to take the charge of an Academy or ployed as a Tutor in some respectable funder has passed the last two years as printing of an Academy in New-England, and can est satisfactory testimonials of his qualific and success as an instructor of youth. to John S. Meehan, at the Columbian North E. street. April 12th.

RICHARD S. COXP.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed into the District of Columbia He will be happy to attend to the but those who may intrust it to him; whether professional kind, or in relation to claims of lescription, in Washington, Alexandria

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Descriptive

set from a letter from No by a southern gentlem BUNKER'S HILL, -CHARLE

You will readily believe, tha

bits of thought and feeling v

ery lively interest, the place

ought and fell. It seems, t

call & Breed's Hill. And I kable instance of the power ociations. One of the first t remember, is the battle of That event, in its minute ed to me when I was quite med for Warren, and ext or displayed by my country was too young to understand nd valour meant; and could hize with my parents, who to Indeed my feelings in re revolutionary struggle se, and the more easily exci ber of my nearest kindre rs, who, having been in many ortant battles, and having es suffered the evils of ca th to tell, on their return ho ing kindred. I remember often half of a winter's night, by favourite uncle, and list tive of feats of American ngs, and of British crue as excited to the very utmost o city. At this moment, I mo scollect my emotions, when I len. Putnam's plunging down t reenwich church in Conne of a thousand other things, re as and other times, which are a series of But and had associated with that ays of determined courage in the beginning of a c ous contest, raised the Ar er, and perhaps were close the result of the struggle; ston, I could not help ea for Bunker's Hill. And rea de provoking, to be reminded that Breed's Hill was his may be well enough for

wever, to please my Bosto THE TOMB OF WARR visited the place with a ver in, who by conversatio who had been spect battle, had become ped with every thing of had occurred on that mem The hill gives a very int act traces of the redoubt three it by the Americans. The our friend pointed out over which the enemy n laces where the battle I am not able to ons at the time. We s is called the tomb of Wa to you, that in the con ich I was conscious, there of surprise, shame and in tomb of Warren is a p fast to decay! It was the Free Mason's Lod stinguished patriot was a the spot where he offers far of his country, until

grapher, but Bunker's Hill

lays of American gallantry and

To Hill as long as I live. I

ated in my memory with t

shall habitually call the

of his memory. wil will took into the fir e History of the American W ated by Otis,) you wil gner speaks of this distingu Pernaps, or all the vic st, not one deserved more blic and private virtue, h Warren. If ab monu marks the place where his